THE WEEK'S NEWS

CANADA.

Sneak thieves infest Belleville.

During the noon hour Tuesday the Canadian express office safe at Sarnia was robbed of $7,000. No clue.

Mr. James Harrower, ex-M.P.P., died from the effects of a paralytic stroke at Winnipeg.

Twelve thousand Canadian turkeys arrived in Liverpool on Thursday in prime condition.

The Grand Trunk Railway Company is preparing for the World's Fair. Over two hundred passenger cars are being built for the Chicago traffic.

A meeting of the Club National, Montreal, will be held early in January to discuss the questions of Independence, Annexation, and Imperial Federation.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel McLeod, of West River, Pictou, N. S., have just celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of their wedding. They have been total abstainers since 1827.

Mr. Meddaugh, attorney for the Grand Trunk railway in Detroit, has returned from Washington, and does not think any legislation hostile to Canadian lines will be enacted.

There is a war in rates between the horse car and electric street railway companies in Winnipeg. The former are selling 12 tickets for a quarter and the electric company has not yet met the cut.

Edward Farrell, thirty-eight years of age, a resident of Milwaukee, was struck by a freight train on Friday night while he was walking along the track between Niagara Falls, Ont., and St. David's on his way to his brother's home at the latter place. He was instantly killed.

The Department of the Interior has formally notified the North-West ranchers that they can now purchase ten per cent. of their leasehold and convert it into a freehold for $2 per acre.

John McIntosh, ten years of age, died suddenly at Hamilton, Ont. He had returned home from school at noon, and while waiting for his dinner fell upon the floor, expiring in a few minutes. Heart disease was the cause of death.

The factory of the Toronto Canoe and Boat Company on the Esplanade, Toronto, caught fire Monday night, and the greater part of it was burned to the ground. The loss will amount to about $25,000, of which about $14,000 is covered by insurance.

Mr. C. H. Tupper denies the rumor that the Canadian Government is building war vessels on the Georgian Bay. He says a couple of small vessels have been built at Owen Sound, which are being used in connection with the fishery protective service.

Lieutenant Corden, of the United States revenue marine service, says there is the greatest excitement manifested between the Canadians and Americans on each side of the Soo, and he recommends the immediate building of gunboats to check the Canadian so-called revenue cutters.

The jury in the graveyard insurance cases at St. John, N. B., after being locked up 20 hours, were unable to agree. Rev. Sydney Welton walked out free, while his brother and Dr. Randall are held on the conviction in the first trial. It is said the jurors stood 11 to 1 for conviction of both the Weltons.

BRITAIN.

The court in London has decided that a public examination into the affairs of Mrs. Parnell was unnecessary.

Mrs. Maybrick is reported out of danger and the Government has consequently withdrawn the permit for her mother to visit her.

The London Daily Chronicle, in speaking of the death of Sir Adams Archibald, points out the fact that another Father of Confederation has passed away.

The New York Times, in its London letter, says that Mr. Blake, whose oratorical efforts the English admire, has no earthly chance of being Mr. Justin McCarthy's successor as leader of the Irish party.

While Sir Cecil Miles' family were at dinner at Leigh Court, near Bristol, on Sunday, burglars entered Lady Miles' bedroom and stole £35,000 worth of jewels.

The Archbishop of Armagh and the Archbishop of Westminster have received letters notifying them that they will be made cardinals at the coming Papal consistory.

UNITED STATES.

It is said President-elect Cleveland has tendered the State portfolio to Senator Hill.

Cornelius Vanderbilt has given $5,000 to the New York Police Pension fund.

It is said the commercial operators will take a hand in the strike of Rock Island R. R. telegraphers.

The New York Evening Post says the ocean freight traffic is very much depressed.

At Dubuque, Iowa, Tuesday the thermometer marked 15 degrees below zero.

Orlando Metcalf, a capitalist of Colorado Springs, has failed for $100,000.

Mr. Richard Croker, says Tammany Hall will ask Mr. Cleveland for nothing in the way of patronage or places.

The report of the treasurer of the New York Baseball Club shows a loss last season of $32,601.69.

The celebrated trotting stallion Stamboul, 2.07¼, was sold at auction in New York to Banker D. H. Harman for $41,000.

The $75,000 which the Chilian Government paid Uncle Sam for claims arising out of the Baltimore affair at Valparaiso, is now in the sub-treasury at New York.

Rumor has it that Mrs. James G. Blaine, jr., is again to be married, the prospective groom being the surgeon who attended the lady in her last serious illness.

The report of the Niagara Falls Reservation Commissioners shows that the annual cost to the state of New York for maintaining the reservation is about $13,500.

Hebrew circles in Williamsburg, N. Y., are greatly agitated over the action of the congregation of Beth Jacob in expelling their rabbi for eating ham.

Fred McGuire was executed by electricity in Sing Sing the other day. He was killed by the first shock, and life was extinct in twelve seconds.

Rev. Dr. Talmage's tabernacle in Brooklyn was seized by the sheriff on Friday to satisfy a judgment of $1,104, obtained on behalf of Alfred Tong, who painted the church after the fire in 1889, and has not been paid.

The biggest load of steerage passengers that ever came into any port in America in one vessel arrived at New York the other day on the North German Lloyd steamer Stuttgart from Bremen. She carried 2,263.

At Nelsonville, Ohio, on Wednesday evening, Harry Stumbaugh, while intoxicated, fired a shot into a crowd of children and killed two small girls.

According to the evidence taken in Pittsburg, Pa., with reference to the plot to poison the non-union workers in the Carnegie steel mills, the Knights of Labour were privy to, if not principals in, the conspiracy.

At noon Monday there was a very disastrous fire at the Fort Orange Mills, Albany, N. Y., which resulted in sad loss of life. While a number of firemen were escaping from the interior of the building a wall fell which buried several of them. Four were rescued more or less injured, and three met instant death.

GENERAL.

Hawaii has granted $12,000 to send a band to the Chicago World's fair.

L' Esperance, a French vessel, has been wrecked on the island of Guernsey, and all of her crew were drowned.

The revelation of the Loewes having offered to furnish rifles to the French Government has caused a storm of indignation in Berlin.

The rinderpest has spread to five hitherto unaffected estates in Mecklenburg and to seven in Holstein.

While M. Alphonse de Rothschild was hunting on Sunday his companion's gun went off and inflicted a serious wound in his cheek.

News has been received from Honolulu of the shelling of seven villages on the Solomon islands by the British warship Rapid for the killing of white traders.

Twenty-seven naphtha barges have been burned at Astrachan, Russia.

A man named Jacmel attempted recently to assassinate President Hyppolite of Hayti.

A Valparasio despatch says another Balmacedist plot has been discovered and frustrated.

The developments of the Panama scandal are being watched with anxiety in Berlin, as it is believed they will tend to weaken the alliance between France and Russia.

At the business men's banquet in Woonsocket, R. I., last evening, Mr. Wiman told his hearers that the annexation of Canada was not possible within a quarter of a century, if then.

Charles L. Cadman, a clerk at the wholesale stamp window in the New York postoffice, has disappeared, leaving a shortage of between $5,000 and $10,000. He is the son of Judge Cadman, of Columbia county.

The London Daily News, in commenting upon the adjournment of the Monetary Conference, says the American dollar is in jeopardy on account of the natural competition for business on a gold basis.

The Berlin Post, the organ of the Independent Conservative party, strongly advises the German Government to withdraw the Army bill, as, in face of the additional taxes required, it will be surely defeated.

There will shortly be a gathering, at Seville of Orleanist princes, including the Comte de Paris, to discuss the attitude of the Orleanists in the elections in France arising out of the present crisis.

Despite the emphatic protest of the Papal Nuncio, the Bishop of Madrid, and thousands of aristocratic Roman Catholics, the Protestant church was consecrated in Madrid on Sunday.

It is reported that a syndicate of American capitalists has acquired virtual control of the Island of San Domingo by the purchase of the right to collect the Customs revenues of the country, which are principally derived from the tobacco monopoly.

A band of midwives have been arrested in Lemberg, Austria, for having starved to death 41 illegitimate children. A special cablegram says strong efforts are being made by influential families to suppress legal proceedings.

A meeting of advocates of free trade was held in Melbourne, at which a resolution offered by Sir Henry Perkes, congratulating the Democrats of the United States upon their recent electoral victory, was adopted.

Four beautiful female slaves, presented by the Khedive to the Sultan of Turkey and placed in the Imperial harem, were found a few days ago dead in bed, having been poisoned. The Sultan is deeply enraged, and three suspected eunuchs are being examined with the application of torture to induce them to make a full confession.

An ordinance has been introduced in the Chicago City Council providing that every railroad company having terminals there shall be required to elevate its tracks 16 feet above the street level within five years, subject to a penalty of $200 per day after that time for non-compliance. Railway men are much disturbed.

Daniel Boone.

Daniel Boone's bones rest in his beloved Kentucky, but the house which he built for a home and in which he passed his last days is a land mark near St. Charles, Mo., where it still stands in a good state of preservation. In the latter days of the old pioneer's life he occupied the attic of the house as both sittingroom and workshop, and busied himself making powder horns as souvenirs for friends. Here, too, he kept the cherrywood coffin he had fashioned with his own hands. Not long before he died he used to sit in the coffin several times a day "just to try the fit of it," as one of his old acquaintances says. The house was one of the first erected in St. Charles county, and Indians watched its building with interest.

The Horse not Immortal.

A horse case in the municipal court of Boston recently turned on the phrase "warranted said horse to be free from decease." The defendant's lawyer filed a demurrer saying that he never guaranteed the horse would live forever. The plaintiff's attorney tried to say that he meant to write "disease," but his brother lawyer urged that as the man who drew the plaintiff's declaration was a Harvard graduate, he knew what he wanted to write when he drew the pleading. Judge Forsaith decided that as the bill stood the demurrer would hold, but that an amendment might cure any defect if it existed. This arrangement was finally made.

NEW THINGS IN ELECTRICITY.

A steam dynamo is the latest.

The celebrated high electric light mast at Minneapolis, which is 257 feet high has proved ineffective for lighting purpose and is now no longer used.

Storage battery cars have been a failure in England, and all have been abandoned excepting those in London.

New insulating devices for trolly wires have been recently invented, the characteristic feature of which is that the solid sheet mica is used for insulation.

A magnet at Willet's Point, Long Island, is considered the largest and strongest in the world. It is made of two fifteen inch Dahlgreen guns, wound around with eight miles of cable charged with electricity.

The Westinghouse Company will soon place on the market an improved incandescent lamp. It is covered by a large number of patents and does not infringe on the Edison lamp. They do not require any platinum and are a great saving to the consumer.

One of the latest applications for heat produced by electricity is the drying of lumber for planing purposes. J. A. Barr of the Chaudiere, Ottawa, Ont., is having electric kilns, the invention of T. Ahearn, placed on his premises.

There are being floated in New York $7,000,000, first mortgage six per cent, gold-bearing interest bonds of the electric railroad that is to run from Chicago to St. Louis. It is expected that the road will cost $8,000,000 and that it will be in operation next year.

The Ford-Washburne Storage battery Company recently gave an exhibition in Cleveland, O., of their new battery for traction purposes. After the trip the car was run to the factory, and several severe tests were made of the car and batteries. Mr. Washburne short-circuited the batteries for several hours, the ammeter showing a very constant current, and the batteries were not injured in the least, but after recharging appeared as good as ever.

A company has been formed at Salem, Mass., under the name of the Magnet Electric Company, and incorporated under the laws of Virginia, to equip railroads with the Brown system of electric traction. This method consists of a centre rail laid in short sections, and containing a conducting wire. Two sections only—and these under the car—are put in circuit as it passes, the power being conveyed to the motor on the cars by two brushes of steel wire, which are suspended from two magnets at the middle of the car and close above the centre rail. The experiments have been successful, and applications for equipments of several roads have been received.

Utilization of Waste Products.

One of the most suggestive articles of the year is that by the Right Honorable Lyon Playfair in the latest number of the North American Review. It is on the utilization of waste products as a most beneficial result of scientific study in modern times. Nature knows no waste. The effete matter of one organization becomes food for another, and even the dust blown by winds from place to place has its uses in helping to produce clouds and rain. The history of manufactures is one of discovering uses for waste. The refuse of the product of to-day may become the chief source of profit to-morrow; and the application of this principle has proceeded so far, though but newly applied, that there is scarcely a single article of use or ornament which is not used over again for another service after it has served its first purpose. Lord Palmerston is credited with the happy remark that "dirt is merely matter in a wrong place." It is no longer dirt when we find a use for it. Phosphorus was discovered in the eighth century, then forgotten, and re-discovered in 1669 by Brandt. In each case it was obtained from liquid human refuse after that had been changed by keeping. Now phosphorus is extracted extensively from old bones, and since its first use in making matches, in 1833, its employment has become so extensive that the average human being now saves some eighty hours per year out of the time that was formerly required to obtain light from the old fashioned tinder box. The liquid effete human matter is yet allowed to run to waste, though chemists have demonstrated that if properly applied in agriculture every pound of it will produce a pound of wheat. It must be thus utilized in the future. For many centuries ammonia was made out of human refuse, and even now 2,200 tons are daily taken from the cesspools of Paris for conversion into it. Fossil dung (coprolites) has been used largely for manure, though now being superseded by the discovery of mineral phosphates in the rocks, and ammonia is made on a more extensive scale from the refuse of gas works. Cotton and linen rags form valuable material for the papermaker, and woolen rags pass through several stages before reaching the final one. Greasy cast-off clothes reappear in pilot cloths, beavers, mohairs, etc., "which modern dandies wear when they consult economy as well as outward appearance." When too much degraded for use by the shoddy-maker the woolen rags are mixed with other degraded waste, such as shavings of hoofs and horns and blood from the slaughter-houses, and are melted in an iron pot with wood ashes and scrap iron, this process giving the material from which Prussian blue is made. Some perfumes are really oils and ethers extracted from the flowers, but others are made artificially, and most frequently out of bad-smelling compounds. The fusel oil, separated in the distillation of spirits, has a peculiarly sickening odor. After treatment with acids and oxidizing agents it is used to make the oil of apples and the oil of pears. Oil of grapes and oil of cognac are little more than fusel oil largely diluted. Oil of pineapples, largely used for making pineapple ale, is best made by the action of putrid cheese on sugar or by distilling rancid butter with alcohol and oil of vitriol. "Many a fair forehead used to be damped with eau de millefleurs without knowing that its essential ingredient was got from the drainings of cow-houses, though now it can be obtained cheaper from one of the constituents of gas tar."

The material last named was till recently one of the most inconvenient of waste materials. It could not be thrown into rivers, for it polluted them foully. It could not be buried in the earth without destroying vegetation all around. Nothing could be done with it except to burn it, usually by mixing with coal. Now gas tar is the raw material for producing beautiful dyes, some of our most valued medicines, a saccharine substance three hundred times sweeter than sugar, and the best disinfectants for the destruction of disease germs. One of its dye products is alizarin, and the discovery of its artificial preparation from the waste products of tar has destroyed a great agricultural industry which flourished in Turkey, Holland, Alsace, and other countries, in the cultivation of the madder plant. Another product, aniline, is a fruitful source of coloring matter, some of its best known derivatives being mauve, magenta, and uraniline. The great industries of dyeing and calico printing have been revolutionized by the new coloring matters obtained from gas tar. Hitherto the cost of producing artificial indigo has been too great to allow it to supplant the natural indigo, the cultivation of which is one of the staple industries of the East Indies, but its cultivators tremble lest they should find themselves in the same position as are the madder growers by a cheap artificial production of indigo blue from gas tar. So with many other things. The bones and skins of rats are wrought up for dainty uses. Horse shoe nails dropped in the streets are carefully collected and reappear as swords and guns. The main ingredient of the ink with which we write was probably once the broken hoop of an old beer barrel. The dregs of port wine which are carefully decanted by the toper are taken by him in the morning in the shape of a seidlitz powder to remove the effects of the debauch. The offal of the streets and the wastings of coal gas reappear carefully preserved in the lady's smelling bottle or are used by her to flavor blanc manges for her friends. And it is strictly true that our daily food contains the materials of previous generations of animals, including the human race. So all our artificial thrift of material is but an imitation of the economy of nature, which knows no waste. Everything has its destined place in the processes of the universe, in which there is not a blade of grass nor even a microbe too much if we possessed the knowledge to apply them to their fitting purposes. Man aims at the acquisition of this knowledge, and as we attain it we are always rewarded by important benefits to the human race. And this knowledge teaches us that there is nothing common nor unclean to the laws of science. What may appear to us as dirt, and therefore not only useless but a positive nuisance, is simply matter in a wrong place.

To Keep the "Flower" at Home

As a part of the German government's plan for increasing the strength of the army, stringent measures are to be taken to prevent the emigration of young men of the age for military service. Lads bound out as apprentices are also to be kept at home as far as possible, and persons under contracts of whatever nature will be denied the privilege of leaving the empire. Agents of foreign companies or individuals will not be permitted to pay the fare of Germans wishing to emigrate, and other restrictions will be put upon the departure of young men from Germany. All of these barriers are to be considered as non-existent, however, when the person desiring to leave the country is a cripple, the victim of an incurable disease, a criminal, or one who, for any reason, would render the German Empire better off by reason of his departure. It is this feature of the proposed law for the restriction of emigration from Germany which is of grim significance to the people of the United States and Canada alike. This continent will doubtless continue to receive the great bulk of German emigration, and hither the refuse of the would-be emigrants will be sure to come when the police begin to sift out and detain those who are wanted for army service. The question is whether we can afford to have unloaded upon our shores the men whom Germany is anxious to be rid of, while we are denied the privilege of receiving the flower of the German youth who are not free to follow their own inclination. In every sense the policy of European governments regarding emigration is unfair and unfriendly to America. The great nations of the old world have used this continent as a place to send criminals, paupers, the crippled, and the hopelessly diseased, while they have, in many cases, tried to prevent and discourage the emigration of their best young men and women. How long shall this sort of treatment be submitted to without measures of strict supervision being enforced. The latest idea of the English philanthropists is to ship the unemployed of London to Canada in shiploads. A more undesirable class of emigrants as a whole cannot possibly be imagined. If they were good mechanics they would find work at home and as they are for the most part shiftless and have no knowledge of agriculture or mining, it would be years before they would gain sufficient experience to warrant paying them enough to maintain their families.

Queer Way to Collect a Bill.

There are novel features of life in the present day which are well worthy of notice, if not of praise. As an example, we may refer to an incident which was reported in the newspapers the other day. It appears that in the city of Haverhill, Mass., lives a man of the name of Ingalls, who now keeps a livery stable, but was formerly an undertaker. On a recent Saturday night two small coffins, containing the bodies of two infants, were found in a hayloft in Haverhill. Inquiry soon developed the fact that these bodies had been delivered to Ingalls for burial. He placed them in the coffins and put the coffins in his cellar until his bill should be paid. According to his statement the bill was not paid, and so when he moved from the premises about a year ago, he put the coffins and their contents in the hayloft where they were found. According to the despatch from which we take these details, a period of about three years had elapsed since the bodies came into his hands, and the relatives of one of the children insist that the bill was long since paid. We are not concerned with the merits of the controversy between the undertaker and his customers as to the payment of his charges. What is interesting is the state of society in which any one can be found who thinks it right and proper and lawful to keep the dead bodies of human beings unburied for years as a means of exacting payment for the coffins in which the corpses have been placed. We have heard a great deal about the grimness of the Pilgrim and Puritan character, but certainly nothing more grim or ghastly than this proceeding can easily be recalled.

All the jarring notes of life
Seem blending in a psalm,
And all the angels of its strife
Slow rounding into calm.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Japan has 13,000 cities.

The Gatling gun was invented in 1761.

Paris has 2,000 daily and weekly papers.

Brazil invites Chinese immigration.

At Denver oysters cost forty cents a quart.

The British Museum has thirty-two miles of shelves filled with books.

Incandescent lamps are ridiculously cheap in Sweden, the price of those with all voltages up to 125 being about twenty cents.

A Frenchman is said to have discovered a new and efficient process of obtaining white lead by electricity. The action is electrolytic.

The very finest specimen of engraved gem now in existence is a head of Nero, carved on a first-water diamond by the brothers Cestanzi in the year 1890 A. D.

If the atmospheric pressure is fourteen pounds to the square inch, as usually reckoned, the man of average size is constantly subjected to a pressure of 28,000 pounds.

The glowworm lays eggs which, it is said, are themselves luminous; however, the young hatched from them are not possessed of those peculiar properties until after the first transformation.

Among the coachmen of Berlin are seven retired officers, three ex-pastors, and sixteen nobles. London even beats this, for her "cabbies" include a marquis, a baron and an ex-member of Parliament.

Among a number of thrifty trees on the estate of the late Lord Tennyson, at the Isle of Wight, is one which was planted by Garibaldi. The venerable patriot was a warm friend of Tennyson, and once when a guest of the poet planted the tree with his own hands. He named it "The Tree of Liberty," in grateful commemoration of the service rendered to his cause by the poet's music.

A Zulu chief when you enter his hovel, remains silent for some moments, and seems quite unconscious of your presence. At length he says, in a tone of grave dignity, "Ge saku bona" (I see you), to which you reply in the same way. The longer he takes to "see you" the grater man you are supposed to be, and until you are thus "seen" you must keep silence and appear as much as possible not to be there at all.

The Chignecto Ship Railway.

The recent arrangements for completing the Chignecto ship railway which has been suffering from a lack of funds, may have important bearings on more extensive enterprises of that sort. It is a short road, not exceeding twenty miles, running across the Chignecto Isthmus between the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Bay of Fundy. The terminus on the former is at Tidnish, Bay Verte, while the other, on the Chignecto Bay side, is near the mouth of La Blanche River. The undertaking was proposed more than ten years ago, and the action of the Dominion Government in granting it a liberal subsidy was very prompt. Several years elapsed, however, before advantage was taken of the proposal, and then the subsidy was increased, in the form of guaranteeing the interest on the bonds and capital, and conditioned on the performance of the task as agreed upon. A good part of the money desired was raised in England, and now it appears that the remainder of the funds required has been provided for. The project calls for handling ships of 1,000 tons burden, but it has been said that a lift constructed for the Chignecto Company will raise ships of much heavier burden, and with a good degree of rapidity. Apart from the local interest in the traffic which thus expects to find a shorter and more sheltered route, there would be a general advantage in testing by this comparatively inexpensive scheme the practicability of ship railways. There is another enterprise, much more costly, in contemplation between Georgian Bay and Lake Ontario, to avoid the long transit by way of the Detroit River and Lake Erie. And there is a far more venturesome project afoot in Mexico, the revival of Eads's Tehuantepec ship railway. To these schemes the experience derived in constructing and operating the Chignecto railway may be invaluable. Not only is the line of the latter short but apparently it has no grades presenting engineering difficulties of consequence. Hence it can be completed without much trouble, and then the real question whether ships with full cargoes can be raised out of the water, carried long distances on a truck or cradle, and set down in the water again without injury, will be practically determined.

Make yourself an honest man, and then you may be sure there is one rascal less in the world.

We cannot impress too strongly upon local county and provincial health authorities the necessity for the utmost vigilance during the coming winter and particularly on the approach of spring. Cholera may not seriously affect Canada, but then again it may. We suffered very considerably from the grippe and it is said wherever that pestilent complaint was most prevalent on the continent of Europe the more dread disease caused the greatest havoc. At any rate whether cholera comes or not it behoves us to be well on guard to see that our streets, our sewers, our drains, our houses, our back yards, our front yards, ourselves are kept clean, pure and wholesome.

The manner in which Jay Gould disposed of his great estate has given rise to a good deal of adverse criticism. It has come to be a sort of conventional custom for men who have shown no disposition to benevolence in their life to leave, upon their demise, some portion of their wealth to charity, and because the Great New York millionaire did not follow this conventionality some newspapers utter exclamations of surprise and protest. There is, however, an aspect of the question which in this case, and in all similar cases, appears to have been over-looked, viz., the fact that the money which a man gives away at his death is not his but that of his heirs, and if Gould had bequeathed large portions of his wealth to organised charities he would virtually have been forcing his children to make benefactions which he himself would not make. The public criticism as to the disposal of Mr. Gould's estate must be transferred to his children, if any criticism is proper. They are the accountable stewards. He himself has passed to his account and is beyond the power of criticism to affect his acts or their consequences.